



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

## THE TENNESSEE STOCK COMPANY.

We mentioned in our last that agents from Tennessee had purchased some of the best horses in Maine. We see by the following from the Boston Cultivator that they have made large purchases elsewhere. This influx of good stock will make its mark, and give them the best.

"Rev. T. Fanning, of Nashville, Tenn., and Col. R. Allen, of Gallatin, Tenn., as agents of an association called the 'Tennessee Live Stock Company,' have lately visited this section and have purchased various animals, which in a brief memorandum furnished us by Mr. Fanning, are enumerated as follows:—

**HORSES.** 1. 'The Eaton Horse'—a descendant of the Hayward, or Kennebec Messenger—purchased of Mr. Beal, of Winthrop, Me. 2. 'Membrino Messenger,' purchased in Dutchess county, N. Y. 3. Four 'Messenger colts.' 4. 'Three Messenger mares and one Bellefounder mare.' 5. 'Naugatuck'—by Vermont Black Hawk, dam a 'Membrino mare.' We understand this horse was purchased in Connecticut, and if we mistake not he was bred by Charles L. Smith of Wolcottville, 6. Young Green Mountain—from Windsor county, Vt., name of the person of whom he was purchased not mentioned. 7. A chestnut mare, by Green Mountain, and two Morgan fillies—name of breeder or seller not mentioned.

**CATTLE.** 1. Four Devons from Geo. Vail, of Troy, N. Y. 2. A Devon Bull calf from Mr. Griffith, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**SHEEP.** 1. Five South Down purchased of D. B. Haight, of Dutchess county, N. Y., among which is a ram bred in England by Jones Webb. 2. Spanish Merinos from the flock of Mr. Lovell, of Windsor county, Vt. 3. Saxons and Shetlands from J. D. and W. H. Ladd, of Richmond, Ohio.

**SWINE.** 1. One boar and two sows (Suffolks) from J. & L. Stickney, of Boston. 2. Essex boar and sow from Charles B. Clark, of Concord, Mass. 3. Two pair of Berkshires from Dutchess county, N. Y.—name of seller not mentioned. 4. A pair of Neapolitans from J. D. & W. H. Ladd, of Richmond, Ohio.

We trust our friends will arrive safely in Tennessee with their valuable animals, and that the enterprise will prove profitable to the association, and beneficial to the State.

For the Maine Farmer.

## POTATOES AND CORN FOR SEED.

Three years since, a farmer in the valley of the Kennebec received of Edmund Lincoln, of Dennyville, Washington county, Maine, and Wm. D. Dana, of Perry, same county, a new variety of potatoes. Both gentlemen are well known to the public as of the highest respectability in the scale of moral worth and scientific and practical farming. They said of these potatoes, that they were the best variety known to them, the White Blue Nose not excepted, which, by the way, is a favorite kind in all our Atlantic markets from Eastport to New Orleans.

This potato has proved all that it was recommended and more, for it proves the best for next summer's use, holding hard and fresh, and cooking dry and mealy, after most other varieties are soft and insipid to the taste. Are about medium as to earliness; should be planted early, on dry, new land, without animal manure.

Early in August of last year, the rust killed all potatoes dead in this vicinity; and this crop, being late planted, was struck when about half grown, which injures the quality for table use but not for seed.

Corn from MADAWASKA, ARROSTOCK Co. This is the earliest field variety known to us by at least two weeks, and the smallest stalk for the size of the ear, consequently will bear thicker planting; or, if beans, pumpkins, or turnips are to be planted with the corn, it gives more space for sunshine and circulation of air to mature these several crops.

Now it may be that most farmers have as good or better varieties of seeds than the above mentioned, but as facts and improvements are arrived at by experiment, should any of my agricultural brethren choose to try a small parcel, it will only cost them the trouble and expense of cultivation, and if satisfactory, they will have a little seed for another year—otherwise there will be no great loss in letting the pigs finish the experiment.

KENNEBEC.

**NOTE.** We have a small quantity of both the above described varieties, which has been left at our office for gratuitous distribution. Those wishing to make trial of the seed will call early.

**DEDICATION.** The State of New York, ever liberal in whatever will encourage and build up agriculture, and other interests conducive to her own prosperity, has erected a noble hall in Albany, for the purpose of State Agricultural rooms. We are indebted to B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the State Ag. Society for a pamphlet giving an account of the dedication of the Hall not long since. There is given in it a fine engraving of the building. It also contains a history of the society and an interesting and instructive address by the President, Hon. Samuel Cheever. Speeches were also made by Hon. M. Baldwin, W. H. Bogart, Esq., Governor King, Hon. T. C. Peters, and Hon. Wm. Kelly.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.** We are happy in being able to publish in this number the report of the committee of Maine State Ag. Society on Agricultural Implements, and also of the committee on Forage and on Essays. They came in rather late, but it had better be late than never.

**POULTRY,** now, properly cared for will "commence declaring dividends." Plenty to eat and drink—grain and water at all times, and meat occasionally—will serve to promote their peculiar labors and assist in paying for their board during the time they have been "living in idleness."

## SPRING.

Oh! the spring time is coming,  
With song, bird, bee and flower;  
And the long bright days are dawning  
On grove and meadow;  
On the hill-top, in the meadow,  
Its balmy breeze will play—  
Ever bringing some sweet token  
From opening leaf and spray.

Oh! the spring time is bringing  
Joy to childhood and to age;  
Fresh bloom and hope for sunny youth,  
And light for the path of age;  
Bursts of music from the Greenwood,  
And soft murmur from the stream—  
All these tell us of the spring time,  
Brief and bright as life's first dream.

For the Maine Farmer.

## THAT GROUND CHERRY.

Mr. ELLIOT—In the Farmer of March 19, is an article on the Ground Cherry, and though it sounds very much like a great fish story, that a single cherry should yield seed enough to produce from one to four barrels; yet whether it will produce this in one or twenty years your correspondent saith not. I should be glad of a little more information about this fruit. If it will make good pies, puddings, and preserves, and good wine, to boot, we here in Piscataquis, are up to all these things, and shall certainly be in for the cultivation of the ground cherry, if the seeds can be obtained at any reasonable trouble and expense. As Dr. Ames' agent will probably "frisk about so that me no count him," can't you inform us whether we can write to any one in this State and obtain some seed by mail, at a fair price? And we wish to know something of the mode of cultivation, and whether it takes one year or more to obtain the fruit.

ABSOR.

**NOTE.** The notices of the "ground cherry" to which our correspondent alludes, has made quite a ripple in cherrycorn. Some have called the fruit a "humbug," and some have called it a nuisance, and some say it is all that it is "cracked up" to be. Now our motto is "provoal things and hold fast that which is good."

In conversation with those who have raised this fruit, we learn that it is probably one of the tomato tribe of plants, (*solanum*), and has been raised by some as the "strawberry tomato," that it is an annual, that the fruit ripens on its stalks in succession, that the seed, when dropped upon the ground, retains its vegetative powers all winter, and will start up in the spring, and when there is thus more of them than you want, it becomes a weed, like any other plant out of place; that its flavor varies with the degree of maturity it acquires—that it can be made into pies, and puddings, and jellies, and jams, and preserves—that some like them thus prepared, and some dislike them—that a wine may be made from them which some think a very pleasant and wholesome drink, and some think indigestible, because lacking the "ding dong" of old Madeira. Now we say, as we said before,—try it, humbug or no humbug. If you can get the seed for nothing, try it. If you give a "quarter," try it. In either case you will be wiser, and none the poorer. "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good." [Ed.]

For the Maine Farmer.

## GRAFTS—QUERY.

Dr. HOLMES—Have taken the liberty of writing you for some information on grafting. The science of raising fruit trees here is yet but in its infancy. The principal question I want solved is this: Will the scions that are cut and grafted the same day be as likely to live as those that have been cut some time previously and well kept? If you are obliged to cut them any length of time, say one to two months previous to grafting, what is the best method of keeping them so that they will neither mold nor dry up?

If you will answer these questions through the columns of your paper, and give any other hints on grafting, you will very much oblige

A YOUNG FARMER.

Douglas, N. B., March 31, 1857.

**NOTE.** Scions cut before the sap starts, and immediately grafted, are pretty sure to take, if skillfully put in. We have noticed that if cut after the sap starts, they are not as sure to start as those that were cut previously; still, we have seen scions, cut after the leaf had started, put into a stock and live.

Scions cut and placed on the ground in a cool, damp cellar, or under, they also keep well if packed in sand or saw-dust which is little moist, kept cool. We have also preserved them well by packing in common plaster of paris ground fine. Grafters, who are employed around in orchards, keep their scions very well by wrapping them in damp cloth, and shutting them in a light box or trunk.

ED.

**NEAT CATTLE** require special attention during the present month. Cows about to calve should have good fodder. If you want fat and thrifty calves, they need as much care before they are brought into the world as after it. If the time is near at hand when any cow in the herd is about to "come in," separate her from the rest and give her good quarters, free from confinement of the neck or head. Where cows are stabled, accidents in the parturition are frequent, and even when at liberty watchfulness should be exercised on the part of the farmer. We have oftentimes been struck with the policy of those who, having fodder to sell, permit these animals to become poor and haggard. The only use of keeping cows for their yield of milk and butter, and they will be remunerating just in proportion as they are well provided with the right kind of food.

**LEACHED ASHES** have been found very valuable on land in Long Island. When the soil is turned over for corn it is applied on the back of the turf, and harrowed in before planting. When it is used for wheat, it is spread on and harrowed in with the seed. The continued application of ashes in large quantities, renders land fertile. Two or three applications at intervals of three or four years, are enough for perhaps a life-time.

**ROSES**, remember, require a rich bed—and the richer it is, the finer and greater the number of flowers. Poultry and pigeon dung are good, so is well-rotten cow or horse manure. A thick layer around the stem, slightly covered, will soon show itself in extra fine flowers.



THE CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.

## CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Just as the failure of the sugar crop, in the Southern sugar growing region of the United States, has brought sugar and molasses up so high in the market, that many a poor Yankee begins to feel the loss of his sweetening, the seed of the Chinese sugar cane is introduced for trial.

This seed has been brought into the country through the agency of the Patent office, who sent D. J. Browne, Esq., to Europe, to collect such seeds and plants as he might find and deem useful to be introduced among us. In France he found them cultivating this species of cane which had been brought from China a few years ago. On investigating the subject he became convinced that it might do a great amount of good if cultivated in the United States. Seeds were distributed from the office last year, and although the experiments with it were not of the most systematic kind, they were more successful than was anticipated. This has awakened the whole country to the subject, and every one is anxious to try the experiment of sugar cane culture, if they can get a little of the seed.

Indeed it looks likely now, that the whole United States will be dotted over with sugar plantations during the coming summer, of all sizes from that of a *leather apron*, to that of thirty, or forty, or an hundred acres. A very convenient little manual has been published by John P. Jewett & Co., of Boston, written by Jas. F. C. Hyde, of Newton, Mass. Mr. Hyde has experimented with this cane. We are indebted to Messrs. Jewett & Co. for the engraving which we give above of the plant in question, and also for the cut of the machine

used for crushing the cane, in the operation of obtaining the juice previous to evaporating it into syrup or sugar. You can obtain this work of the publishers for 25 cents, which will make you acquainted with the whole art, craft, and mystery of raising the cane and manufacturing the molasses and sugar from it.

In addition to the value of it for obtaining a supply of the above products, it is said to be one of the best fodder crops that can be grown, affording a large amount of green fodder at a time when the grass begins to fail and of which cattle and swine are very fond, and that it can be cured and used for winter forage.

To all this some give due credence,—some look doubtfully, and some cry out humbug. The truth probably lies in the mean, that is, due allowance must be made on all sides. Even then it will be a great acquisition to our crops, and its introduction from quite an era in our agricultural history. To quote Mr. Hyde:—

"And, then, the seed which it yields so profusely possesses all the rich qualities of rice, or other grain, to feed out to cattle, swine, or fowls. It would seem to be almost worth growing for that alone, as it yields from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre. And, lastly, the fodder which must be quite valuable, on account of its containing so much saccharine matter. It may be sown for fodder, like corn, and will give good crops, for, unless the season is quite dry it will quickly shoot up again after being cut down. Or, where grown for sugar, or syrup, the leaves and tops of the stalks that are too green to be used for sugar-making can be saved for fodder, and thus no part of the plant be lost. If desired,

the brush-top may be used for making brooms. Especially would I recommend its trial as a green crop for soiling, or for curing, for winter feed for cattle; for I think it will prove far superior to any and all crops that are now grown for that purpose.

I now propose to give the particulars of my own experience during the past season with this truly wonderful plant. I received the seed from the Patent Office, through my friend, Hon. Simon Brown, editor of the New England Farmer, and, believing it to be a *humbug*, I planted it about the twentieth of May, in hills two feet apart, the rows three and a half, manured in hills as for Indian corn and no more, on a dry, gravelly soil, covering the seed lightly. In a few days it covered too deep the seeds decayed. In a few days it made its appearance, resembling corn, or more like broom-corn, or barn-grass, and would be mistaken by the ignorant for that grass, and there would be danger of destroying it when hoeing. After it had been up about ten days, I had it hoed, and treated it all through the summer as I treated my corn. When the panicles made their appearance, which they did about the first of September, I cut them off at the base, which I intended for sugar or syrup making, while that which was intended for seed was left until just before the frost came, when it was cut up and spread in a dry place. Most of the seed ripened, though it was planted late, and the season was cold and wet, and for weeks in the spring and early summer the plants made little growth. The cane attained the height of ten and a half feet.

I tried my first experiment with the cane the last of September, and found the juice was thin and less rich than at a later period. After expressing the juice, which is of a light green color and nearly as thin as milk, I put it immediately over a slow fire, without putting anything into it to clarify it. As it gradually warmed up, I removed the green scum that rose on the surface, until it boiled, and there was no further need of skimming. I let it boil until four-fifths had evaporated, and then turned it off to cool. The result was a very nice syrup.

[Germanstown Telegraph.]

## MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

## On Agricultural Implements.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements make the following awards:

To James E. Robinson, Portland, for best collection of agricultural implements, \$5; for best seed plow, diploma; best corn planter, \$2.  
To Wm. Sparrow, Portland, for best exhibition of horticultural implements, diploma and \$10; for 2d best horse-power, diploma and \$3; do. separator, \$3; best hay press, \$5; best grain cradle, \$1.

To Luther Whitman, Winthrop, for best exhibition of agricultural implements made in Maine, diploma and \$20; best horse-power, diploma and \$5; best separator, \$5; best root cutter, \$3; best corn sheller, \$3; best winnowing machine, \$2; best harrow, \$2; best cultivator, \$2; best hand do. \$1; best seed sower, \$2; best horse rake, \$2; best wheelbarrow, \$1.

To Blake, Barnard & Co., Boston, best drill plow, diploma; best side-hill plow, \$3; best Michigan plow, \$3; best straw-cutter, diploma; best apple parer, \$1.

To Triestram Hersey, South Paris, for 2d best seed plow, \$2; best seed plow, \$2.  
To J. P. Adriance & Co., Worcester, Mass., for best mowing machine, (Manny's) diploma and \$5; best reaping machine, \$5.

To O. R. Fyler, best churn and butter worker, \$3.

To Brown & Brooks, Augusta, best cast steel shovel, \$1.

To Pierce & Wood, best spade, \$1.

To Stevens, Peck & Co., hay and manure forks, \$1.

To John R. Whitney, best axe, \$1.

To Ely & Walden, best hoe, \$1.

To J. M. Stevens, best ox shoes, gratuity of \$1.

To Wm. B. Richards, best side saddle, \$2.

To O. S. Carvell, Lewiston, best pleasure wagon, \$4; best 2 wheel chaise, diploma and \$5.

To J. M. Kimball, Portland, for best 4 wheel chaise, diploma and \$6.

To C. P. Kimball, Portland, for best single sleigh, gratuity of \$4.

Martin Pennell, Portland, for best single sleigh, gratuity of \$3.

To Samuel G. Lord, for workmanship on chaise body, gratuity of \$1.

## On Forage.

The committee on forage crops award to S. N. Watson, North Fayette, for best clover crop, \$1.

## On Essays.

The committee on essays award to Jas. Olcott Brown of Portland, for his essay on intellectual wants of farmers, &c., diploma and \$5.

## HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

1. Clean your cellars at some odd time soon. Look into your pork and beef tuns, and see that all is right. Sort out the bad potatoes and fruit from the good. Separate the different varieties, if they have mixed in any way. Remove from your cellar all decaying matter; and as soon as the weather becomes warm enough, give the cellar a thorough airing, and white-wash its walls neatly. Do not, however, remove the winter embankments, till all severe frosts have passed.

2. Select, if you have not done so, the best kinds of seed for sowing and planting; use your best judgment in this matter, or take the advice of some competent and disinterested person. Provide now, for all you want this spring. A little care and expense in this line, will reward you well.

3. Repair your fences, or make new ones, when needed; the frost is over, and the sooner this work is done the better. Make all your permanent fences strong and durable; this is the only mode that will pay.

4. Keep your hogs out of all fields, except those you design for their range. Be especially careful that they do not get into your clover fields; they will do harm enough there in a day, to pay for putting up a good many fences.

5. If your land is sandy, or a heavy turf, you may begin to plow, with safety; but if it is clayey, and has been plowed recently, wait till it is thoroughly dry; plowing it while wet or damp, will make it hard the whole season.

6. Attend carefully to your ewes; they are, or soon will be dropping their lambs. If your number is large, a careful hand should be among them all the time. See that the lambs are not left in damp, hollow places. Help the ewes that need help. Feed them well with a mixture of green and dry food, if you have it. Keep cattle away from them.

7. Your hens are laying now grandly; you have plenty of eggs; preserve those you don't want for cooking or for setting your hens; pack them in salt, with the little ends down, or keep them immersed in highly saturated lime-water. In either of these ways, eggs may be kept for months, if not years.

8. By the way, if you have a warm place for nests, let two or three hens sit as soon as they please. A little care will preserve the brood when hatched, and early chickens are delicious for the table, in the fall; or the pullets, if kept, will lay eggs next summer, if well cared for.

9. You may do certain work in your garden, as soon as the ground is dry enough to work safely. Lettuce, onions and early peas may be put in as you please. In clay soils, we repeat, never stir the soil when damp. Current bushes may be transplanted, or new cuttings set. Manure may be prepared, and that which is well rotted, may be spread in. Mulching may be done, when you do not wish to stir the ground for some months.

10. Do not allow hay or clean straw to be wasted; preserve all that is not needed, for use at some future time; it will perhaps be needed when least expected.

11. When the ground is dry enough, transplant whatever trees need to be transplanted. Do this with the hardest trees, as soon as you can. Take great care in transplanting, to tear the roots as little as possible, and to do the work well. When you finish setting out a tree, mulch the ground well, with some coarse manure; this will prevent the effects of drought. When you buy trees for transplanting, be sure to get the kinds you wish. Nurserymen sometimes make loose statements. Deal only with responsible and reliable men. [Ohio Farmer.]

## THIRD EXHIBITION

## OF THE

## MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY,

To be held at \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_, 1857.

## LIST OF PREMIUMS.

## Division I.—Live Stock.

## CLASS I.—HORSES.

## STALLIONS.

Sect. 1. For best stallion, 7 years old and upwards, for all work, endurance, docility and pedigree considered, \$20; 2d do., 15; 3d do., 10.

Sect. 2. For best 4 to 7 years old, 15; 2d do., 12.

Sect. 3. For best 3 years old, 12; 2d do., 8.

Sect. 4. For best 2 years old, 8; 2d do., 6.

Sect. 5. For best yearling, 5; 2d do., 4.

## MARES AND FOALS.

Sect. 6. For best breeding mare, with suckling foal by her side, 20; 2d do., 15; 3d do., 10; 4th do., 6.

## GELDINGS AND MARES.

Sect. 7. For best gelding, 5 years old and upwards, 15; 2d do., 10.

Sect. 8. For best 4 years gelding, 10; 2d do., 8.

Sect. 9. For best mare, 5 years old and upwards, 15; 2d do., 10.

Sect. 10. For best mare, 4 years old, 10; 2d do., 8.

Sect. 11. For best colt, either filly or gelding, 3 yrs. old, 10; 2d do., 8.

Sect. 12. For best colt, 2 years old, 8; 2d do., 5.

Sect. 13. For best yearling, 5; 2d do., 3.

## HORSES.

Sect. 14. For best stallion of any age, for speed in trotting, 40; 2d do., 20; 3d do., 15; 4th do., 10.

Sect. 15. For best mare of any age, for speed in trotting, 40; 2d do., 20; 3d do., 15; 4th do., 10.

Sect. 16. For best trotting gelding, 40; 2d do., 20; 3d do., 15; 4th do., 10.

## MILKED HORSES.

Sect. 17. For best span carriage horses, 20; 2d do., 10; 3d do., 8.

## DRAFT HORSES.

Sect. 18. For best pair, 4 years old and upwards, both to be owned by one man,—size, symmetry and discipline considered, 15; 2d do., 10; 3d do., 6.

Sect. 19. For best single horse, 10; 2d do., 8; 3d do., 5.

## CARRIAGE HORSES.

Sect. 20. For best carriage horse, 10; 2d do., 8; 3d do., 5.

## CLASS II.—DURHAMS &amp; GRADE DURHAMS.

## DURHAMS.

Sect. 1. For best thorough bred Durham short horn bull, over 3 years old, with undoubted pedigree, \$10; 2d do., 8; 3d do., 6.

Sect. 2. For best 2 years old do., 8; 2d do., 6.

Sect. 3. For best thorough bred short horn bull, 1 year old, with undoubted pedigree, 6; 2d do., 4.

Sect. 4. For best bull calf, 5; 2d do., 3.

Sect. 5. For best Durham cow, 4 years old and upwards, with undoubted pedigree, 8; 2d do., 6; 3d do., 4.

Sect. 6. For best thorough bred Durham heifer, 3 years old, 5; 2d do., 4.

Sect. 7. For best 2 years old do., 4; 2d do., 3.

Sect. 8. For best yearling, 3; 2d do., 2.

Sect. 9. For best heifer half, 2.

## GRADE DURHAMS.

Sect. 10. For best grade Durham bull, 2 years old or more, 6; 2d do., 5.

Sect. 11. For best grade Durham yearling, 4; 2d do., 3.

Sect. 12. For best grade Durham bull calf, 3; 2d do., 2.

Sect. 13. For best grade Durham cow, 4 years old or more, 6; 2d do., 5; 3d do., 4.

Sect. 14. For best grade Durham heifer, 3 years old, 5; 2d do., 4.

Sect. 15. For best grade Durham heifer, 2 years old, 4; 2d do., 3.

Sect. 16. For best grade Durham heifer calf, 3; 2d do., 2.

## CLASS III.—HEREFORDS &amp; GRADE HEREFORDS.

## HEREFORDS.

Sect. 1. For best full blood Hereford bull, over 3 years old, with undoubted certificate of purity of blood, \$10; 2d do., 8.

Sect. 2. For best 2 years old do., 8; 2d do., 6.

Sect. 3. For best yearling, 6; 2d do., 4.

Sect. 4. For best Hereford bull calf, 5; 2d do., 3.

Sect. 5. For best Hereford cow, 4 years old or more, 8; 2d do., 6; 3d do., 5.

Sect. 6. For best Hereford heifer, 3 years old, 5; 2d do., 4.

Sect. 7. For best 2 years old do., 4; 2d do., 3.

Sect. 8. For best Hereford heifer, yearling, 3; 2d do., 2.

Sect. 9. For best Hereford heifer calf, 2.

## GRADE HEREFORDS.

Sect. 10. For best grade Hereford bull, 2 years old or more, 6; 2d do., 5.

Sect. 11. For best grade yearling bull, 4; 2d do., 3.







# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.**  
The steamer Canadian arrived at Portland on Tuesday last week, bringing dates from Europe to the 25th ult., four days later than previous advices. The following is a summary of her advices:—

**GREAT BRITAIN.** Previous to the dissolution of Parliament, Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question, stated that no direct overtures for the return of the embeuse had been made from Naples, but indirectly it was asked whether sending the political prisoners to La Plata would be considered sufficient. The British Government, however, would not be satisfied with the King of Naples merely emptying his prisons to fill them again.

A commercial treaty with Morocco was laid before the House. The House then dispersed.

The English press generally speak favorably of the moderation of President Buchanan's inaugural address. Letters from Marcellus of the 18th, say that the American ship Adriatic, being arrested in consequence of the collision with the steamer Lyons, the captain demurred to the jurisdiction of French Courts, and appealed to an American tribunal. Objection is overruled and the cause will be heard before a tribunal of Commerce. The survivors of the Lyons are waiting for evidence.

Market reports indicate a speedy fall in prices of wheat.

**SWITZERLAND.** Neuchâtel Conference would probably meet 25th inst. proposals are now supposed amicable. Prussia's proposals are now supposed amicable. Prussia's proposals are now supposed amicable.

**ITALY.** Diplomatic relations are suspended between Austria and Sardinia.

The Piedmontese Government announces the recall of Count Paul, Austrian Minister, with the whole of his Legation, from Turin. Austrian citizens are transferred to the protection of the Prussian Minister. The recall takes place without rigorous diplomatic rupture.

There are reports from Naples of some relaxation in prison restrictions; also of unofficial mission of M. Pinelli to Paris to conciliate Western powers.

**DECEMBER.** We have dates from the Ionian Islands to the 9th. The elections are celebrated. The Chambers accuse the English government of having tampered with the electoral lists. Dissolution is probable.

**SOUND DUES.** The Gazette contains Board of Trade notice that Denmark has engaged to abolish Sound Dues from 1st of April.

**RUSSIA.** Russia having demanded explanation of recent landing of three hundred Poles and Turks under Mehemet Bey from English steamer Kangaroo on coast of Circassia, the Porte has appointed a commission of inquiry.

**PERSIA.** An armistice for three months is agreed upon between British and Persian forces. Insurrection has occurred in the Persian Tawries, where a cousin of the Shah Governor.

Advices from Constantinople state that civil war is raging in Persia.

**CHINA.** The Paris Monitor gives details of arrest and interrogation of the Chinese baker, who was executed for poisoning baker at Hong Kong. He stated that he was ordered by the Mandarin of the Viceroys, brought by a satellite of the Mandarin. The orders informed Alim the baker, that the English having declared war, it was his duty to assist in their destruction; that the soldiers first were ordered to light him, and he was to use poison. If he disobeyed these orders his family at Canton would be thrown into prison, and his property confiscated. He made two kinds of loaves, one for the English, which was inadvertently given to other foreigners; and another, only for the Chinese.

**JAPAN.** The two British steamers Port Mangaratti, in Japan, because they were refused admission contrary to treaty. Communication was, however, made, and the Port Mangaratti was allowed to proceed on its voyage.

**SOUTH AMERICA.** Steamer Tabor brings intelligence that the Government of Chile has ordered the ship to discharge part of their cargo at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and proceed up the river with the remainder.

**LATER-ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.**  
The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Thursday. Her news is three days later than the above. The following summary comprises every thing of importance:—

**GREAT BRITAIN.** The country continues in a ferment about the elections. Few members are yet returned, but general appearances are in favor of the Palmerston government.

The Board of Trade report for February show an increase of 20 per cent. over last year. The imports show a decrease in breadstuffs, cotton, copper, iron, and tea, with an increase in provisions, glass, hardware, silk, wool, tobacco and others about average.

Sir John McNeil has been offered a baronetcy, or appointment as privy councillor, and chose the latter. Col. Tullock is made a privy councillor of the Bath; Admiral Dundas is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

**FRANCE.** Paris, March 24. Little has been done at the Conference on the Neuchâtel question.—The first meeting was merely for the purpose of receiving the proposals of the Russian plenipotentiary. Another meeting was held on the 25th, to receive propositions from the Swiss envoy, which materially differ from those of the Prussian, but no one doubts but a settlement will be reached by mutual concessions.

The Customs revenue for the past month shows a trifling increase.

A summary of the new postal treaty with the United States is published. The report of the finance committee on the Budget for the year 1858 recommends the abolition of the war tax on registration dues, the abolition of the stamp duty on printed notices and prospectuses, and an impost of the annual tax of 15 centimes on the dried grapes on transferable securities. Revenue is provided for one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven million francs, and the expenses are estimated at one thousand seven million surplus.

It is now reported that the Emperor of Russia never intended to visit Paris, but that the Grand Duke Constantine will do so next month.

The expedition against Mexico has been ordered up. Marshal Baidin commands.

It is reported that England has ceded to France Longwood House and Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena.

Cabinet council had been held to consider the expediency of removing political prisoners from Cayenne to a healthier locality.

**SPAIN.** The Spanish naval squadron at Rio Platte is to be relieved.

It is said that O'Sullivan will be representative to the United States at Madrid.

The Infanta Don Henry, who is brought forward by the progressists as candidate for Salamanca, has issued an address, in which he declares himself an ardent supporter of progress.

The Government contemplates the establishment of a submarine telegraph between Cuba and the United States. The first division of a fleet against Mexico would sail about the 28th of March for Havana.

**GERMANY.** The German powers decline the intervention of the rest of the great powers in the quarrel between Denmark and the Confederation on the ground that the question at issue is purely federal, in which the great powers have no interest. At the same time they are told that Russia and France are favorable to Denmark in the affair.

**AUSTRIA.** The Austrian government, in recognizing its representative from Turin, addressed a circular dispatch setting forth the reasons for its agents at European Courts.

**RUSSIA.** It is stated in Berlin, that Russia again refuse to admit British Consuls to ports of the Black Sea.

**TURKEY.** Government has decreed a registration and conscription of the press on French model. It also offers lands in Roumelia and Angolia to foreign emigrants bringing \$300 capital. Christian soldiers are not to be incorporated. M. Piant, chief British interpreter, has quarrelled with

Lord Stratford, and resigned. A temporary successor is appointed. The Commissioners to the principality have all left for their posts.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the landing of the Polish expedition to Circassia has not yet reported, but has meantime ordered the arrest of Gen. Stein and a Circassian Pacha, the mail director of the port, for having been active in organizing the expedition. Steamer Kangaroo on her return brought 55 women and 28 children Circassians, and there is little doubt they will be sold at Constantinople. The English authorities pretended to seize the ship, but proof was wanting.

A letter from Mehemet Bey, says a landing was effected Feb. 23d, at Joub, where the headquarters remain. Mehemet brought with him two hundred military instructors for different arms.

He has accepted the supreme command of the Circassians, and Nobles and Deputies have sworn obedience, and entrusted him with the Prophet's flag, a white sword, with crescent and star on green ground. He will take the field in May.

**PERSIA.** The insurrection has been already suppressed, and the revolt is spreading. The insurgents in Kurdistan have seized the Shah's uncle and threaten him with death unless he is ransomed.

**JAPAN.** The Journal des Debats gives details of the reported British difficulty. On the 11th December two English vessels of war, after having visited the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, appeared before Nagasaki, but were refused admission by the Governor.

The Captain, being penetrated within the port, and anchored where a shot of the land batteries, which made no hostile demonstration. Next day they repaired, with a numerous escort, to the residence of the Mandarin, who refused to receive them, and they were obliged to return to the sea.

The Japanese, who have held this place for more than 300 years, know the Chinese people well. Of foreigners, there are about 70 Americans here, including women and children; of English, probably 100, and of all other nationalities, there are about 100. The Chinese are not permitted to trade with the foreigners, and the consequence is, that the whole community is living in a state of complete and most painful anxiety.

At Macao, all is in the most perfect peace and security. The Portuguese, who have held this place for more than 300 years, know the Chinese people well. Of foreigners, there are about 70 Americans here, including women and children; of English, probably 100, and of all other nationalities, there are about 100.

The British Expedition to China. In regard to the British Expedition to China the London Globe says:—

"The force about to be concentrated at Hong Kong will consist of two squadrons of infantry, composed of the 4th Fusiliers, 59th Regiment, now at Hong Kong, the 23d Fusiliers, the 82d, 90th, and 93d Regiments, which will proceed as soon as the ships can be completed, and a complete force will be further reinforced by four companies of artillery from Woolwich, 1000 marines and 100 men of the Royal Engineers; while in the shape of auxiliary corps, it will be accompanied by one battalion of the military train, and 200 men of the Medical Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief will be Major General Ashburton, C. B., who had command in the Crimea, and is now at Hong Kong. He is accompanied by Lieut. General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The second brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The third brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The fourth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The fifth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The sixth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The seventh brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The eighth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The ninth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The tenth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The eleventh brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twelfth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The thirteenth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The fourteenth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The fifteenth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The sixteenth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The seventeenth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The eighteenth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The nineteenth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twentieth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twenty-first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twenty-second brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twenty-third brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twenty-fourth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twenty-fifth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twenty-sixth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twenty-seventh brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twenty-eighth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The twenty-ninth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

The thirtieth brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir James Graham, C. B., who was at the battle of Waterloo, and is now at Hong Kong. The first brigade will be commanded by Major General Sir Robert Ker, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar.

## INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

A letter in the Journal of Commerce dated Macao, Jan. 29, says that the Cantonese (Chinese) compute their losses in houses, goods, shops, etc., at over 4000 buildings—up to date, and in merchandise, and the value of the above property, they state to be well over 10,000,000 dollars—which is probably not far from the truth. It is fair to suppose the Chinese do not overstate the loss in life, when they state it at 70,000 (all ages, sexes)—the bombardment of the city by the English having kept up for nearly two months.

The poisoning scheme at Hong Kong affected over 400 persons, but it is not ascertained that a single person died. The quantity of arsenic was too large.

Since then another attempt has been made, but on a much more moderate scale, through poison oranges, a quantity of which (about 5000 in number) were introduced into the colony. It failed, however, as too little of the poison had been absorbed by the fruit, although two deaths took place, and they Chinese. The Chinese have a method of poisoning oranges—by piercing them with the first lance, and then with a second, and then with a third, and then with a fourth, and then with a fifth, and then with a sixth, and then with a seventh, and then with an eighth, and then with a ninth, and then with a tenth, and then with an eleventh, and then with a twelfth, and then with a thirteenth, and then with a fourteenth, and then with a fifteenth, and then with a sixteenth, and then with a seventeenth, and then with an eighteenth, and then with a nineteenth, and then with a twentieth, and then with a twenty-first, and then with a twenty-second, and then with a twenty-third, and then with a twenty-fourth, and then with a twenty-fifth, and then with a twenty-sixth, and then with a twenty-seventh, and then with a twenty-eighth, and then with a twenty-ninth, and then with a thirtieth, and then with a thirty-first, and then with a thirty-second, and then with a thirty-third, and then with a thirty-fourth, and then with a thirty-fifth, and then with a thirty-sixth, and then with a thirty-seventh, and then with a thirty-eighth, and then with a thirty-ninth, and then with a fortieth, and then with a forty-first, and then with a forty-second, and then with a forty-third, and then with a forty-fourth, and then with a forty-fifth, and then with a forty-sixth, and then with a forty-seventh, and then with a forty-eighth, and then with a forty-ninth, and then with a fiftieth, and then with a fifty-first, and then with a fifty-second, and then with a fifty-third, and then with a fifty-fourth, and then with a fifty-fifth, and then with a fifty-sixth, and then with a fifty-seventh, and then with a fifty-eighth, and then with a fifty-ninth, and then with a sixtieth, and then with a sixty-first, and then with a sixty-second, and then with a sixty-third, and then with a sixty-fourth, and then with a sixty-fifth, and then with a sixty-sixth, and then with a sixty-seventh, and then with a sixty-eighth, and then with a sixty-ninth, and then with a seventieth, and then with a seventy-first, and then with a seventy-second, and then with a seventy-third, and then with a seventy-fourth, and then with a seventy-fifth, and then with a seventy-sixth, and then with a seventy-seventh, and then with a seventy-eighth, and then with a seventy-ninth, and then with an eightieth, and then with an eighty-first, and then with an eighty-second, and then with an eighty-third, and then with an eighty-fourth, and then with an eighty-fifth, and then with an eighty-sixth, and then with an eighty-seventh, and then with an eighty-eighth, and then with an eighty-ninth, and then with a ninetieth, and then with a ninety-first, and then with a ninety-second, and then with a ninety-third, and then with a ninety-fourth, and then with a ninety-fifth, and then with a ninety-sixth, and then with a ninety-seventh, and then with a ninety-eighth, and then with a ninety-ninth, and then with a hundredth, and then with a hundred and first, and then with a hundred and second, and then with a hundred and third, and then with a hundred and fourth, and then with a hundred and fifth, and then with a hundred and sixth, and then with a hundred and seventh, and then with a hundred and eighth, and then with a hundred and ninth, and then with a hundred and tenth, and then with a hundred and eleventh, and then with a hundred and twelfth, and then with a hundred and thirteenth, and then with a hundred and fourteenth, and then with a hundred and fifteenth, and then with a hundred and sixteenth, and then with a hundred and seventeenth, and then with a hundred and eighteenth, and then with a hundred and nineteenth, and then with a hundred and twentieth, and then with a hundred and twenty-first, and then with a hundred and twenty-second, and then with a hundred and twenty-third, and then with a hundred and twenty-fourth, and then with a hundred and twenty-fifth, and then with a hundred and twenty-sixth, and then with 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